

this end, he requested that the grant for technical education be doubled.

Mr. MUNIVENKATAPPA pleaded very strongly for special educational facilities for pupils of the Voddar community. Although a sum of as much as Rs. 25,000 had been provided for scholarships to depressed class pupils, he pointed out that Voddar pupils were not benefited even to the extent of Rs. 1,000. There were also no free boarding homes for pupils of the Voddar community. Persons of this community were mostly employed on large public works and therefore had to move from place to place along with their wives and children. As a result of these difficulties, the Voddars were the most backward of all the backward communities. Even a hundred persons of the community could not be said to have received education. In these circumstances, he requested that some special facilities be created for giving education, at least up to the primary stage, to the pupils of the Voddar community.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 1.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the grant under 'Salaries' for Public Service in the case of all officials drawing Rs. 150 and above be reduced by 12½ per cent with a view to earmark the savings for the improvement of rural conditions."

In doing so, he said that he had no doubt that the resolution would be most unwelcome to the officials of Government who would be affected by it. But he would request them not to get offended. He very well knew how some years ago when depression overtook the whole world and the condition of the raiyats in Mysore was very precarious and when representations were made to Government that salary cuts should be effected, the officials willingly adjusted themselves to the new situation. But, very soon, the cuts were withdrawn although the conditions had not improved. It might be that the revenue collections were, as

stated, very satisfactory in the present year. But that was certainly not due to favourable seasonal conditions. On the other hand, it was due to coercion by local officials and there could be no two opinions about it so far as the general public were concerned. The condition of the raiyat was still as bad as ever. His earning capacity had not improved. In no respect was his position better, compared to that 10 years ago. On the other hand, it had worsened. While on the one hand he was not getting even that income which he had been getting formerly, on the other, the burden of taxation had substantially increased without any corresponding relief being provided to him. The cost of the administration had gone up considerably. Huge salaries were being paid to the higher officers of Government. The scale of salaries paid to them could not be compared to salaries paid elsewhere. The Government had ordered the salary cuts more to tide over their own financial difficulties than with a view to meet the wishes of the representatives of the people. If the Government were anxious to relieve the raiyats, they would not have withdrawn the cuts. While in British Indian provinces the salaries paid to the highest officers had been reduced, no step in that direction had been taken in Mysore. With the recent inauguration of provincial autonomy, the Ministers in British Indian provinces had accepted a lower salary of Rs. 3,000 while the Executive Councillors had all along been getting as much as Rs. 5,000 as salaries. Wherever there was Responsible Government, the Ministers would be bound to act according to the popular will and accept more reasonable salaries. But where public opinion had no effect on the Government, where, in other words, there was no Responsible Government, high salaries were paid without any reference to the wishes of the people. It could not be contended that there were no patriots in Mysore willing to accept lower salaries. In fact, it was their patriotism that had prompted them to accept cheerfully cuts in their salaries in 1930. And on

the present occasion also, he would request them not to object to the reduction in their salaries as suggested in the resolution. After all, it was not money that counted so much as service to the people and to the country at large. And in Mysore, there was no alien administration. The administrators were of the people, their own kith and kin. When even the members of an alien Government were accepting reduced salaries elsewhere in the interests of the people concerned, he had no doubt that those who ran the administration in Mysore would be willing to accept a similar reduction in their salaries. With the resulting savings, the Government must improve the conditions in the villages. He anticipated that the Government might say that they had already undertaken a rural reconstruction programme. But rural reconstruction did not mean erecting gate-pillars, sign-posts and so on. It meant that the people must be made to earn more and live better. The All-India Village Industries Association had been started by the Congress to serve as a model and had been doing splendid work in the direction of the amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists. They had been gradually resuscitating cottage and minor industries which were once the pride of the villages. The Mysore raiyats had plenty of leisure. They must be enabled to utilise it to their best advantage so that they could lead a better, more useful and healthier life. Rural industries must therefore be started to supplement the agricultural income of the raiyats. To provide the wherewithal, at least in part, for starting such industries, he had suggested in the resolution that cuts in salaries be effected and the savings used for rural reconstruction work. The Government might advance the argument that efficiency would suffer if the salaries were reduced. But he definitely held the contrary view. Instances were not wanting which went to defeat such a kind of argument. Herr Hitler of Germany who had regained for Germany its lost prestige was not taking even one pie from the Exchequer. In the

midst of his multifarious administrative duties, he was writing books for sale and was living by the proceeds thereof. In Japan, the Chief Minister's salary was equal to that of a Deputy Commissioner in Mysore. Nevertheless, Japan had achieved wonderful progress. So the argument that efficiency would suffer if salaries were decreased was not tenable. He concluded with an appeal to the Government officials to accept reduced salaries as suggested in the resolution, in the interest of the welfare of the people as explained in the resolution.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO, in seconding the resolution, regretted that although the Government had withdrawn from the Famine Relief Fund to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs for balancing the budget, adequate grant had not been provided for rural reconstruction. It stood no comparison to that provided in the Central Indian Budget. The magnitude of the work of rural reconstruction was such that 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees would be quite insufficient. It was therefore necessary that a comprehensive five-year or a ten-year programme should be chalked out and large funds provided every year for working out such a programme. The movement could have gained sufficient momentum if the Government had continued the cuts in salaries, and earmarked for rural reconstruction the amount saved thereby. It was not complimentary for Mysore to copy British India in the matter of salaries. Salaries in British India had to be necessarily high because of the high proportion of the European element in the services. Political considerations as well as the distance to their homeland had prompted them to demand high salaries and British India could not help giving them such salaries. But the case was different with Mysore which could well afford to have its own scales of pay. As had already been stated by the mover of the resolution, there was no alien Government in Mysore and the officers of the State were also subjects of the State. Further, if the Congress were to accept office in British India, as was likely to happen in the course of

a few weeks, the Chief Minister would not take more than Rs. 500 as his salary. And simply because Congress Ministers might accept lower pay, their efficiency would not suffer. If similarly officials in Mysore also accepted lower salaries, their efficiency would not suffer; large savings would accrue; and these could well be utilised for rural reconstruction.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA, in supporting the resolution, observed that he was of the opinion that officials in Mysore did not work merely for the sake of pay. From the point of merit, perhaps, they deserved even more than what was given them at present. But the general tax-payer could ill afford to pay so heavily as at present for meeting the administrative charges. Compared to the economic position of the tax-payer, the salaries paid to officials at present were disproportionately heavy. The income of the raiyat for the whole year was about Rs. 30 on the average. But the pay given to some of the highest officers ranged from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. So, the disparity between the income of the raiyat and the salary of the Government official was very great. Even in the matter of dire necessities such as food, etc., the official who worked only for 5 to 6 hours a day—and that with the help of his brains more than with physical exertion—did not need more nutrition than the raiyat who toiled hard for 12 hours on his field. Even granting that Government officials should have rich food and decent clothing, their expenditure on that account would not be very much. Such being the case, there was no justice in their getting more than 100 or 200 times the income of the raiyat. After all, the officials also were subjects of the State and in their retirement they would have to mix with the people freely. The sum and substance of all the representations, questions and resolutions brought forward at every session of the House was that educational and medical facilities and communications and other amenities should be provided for the villagers. But these requests were of no avail and the chief reason adduced by the Government was want of funds. How should funds be found? After all, Gov-

ernment officials must remember that their salaries were being paid mainly with the money contributed by the poor raiyats. And if the poor raiyats could not bear the present level of taxation, they ought to be given relief by the cost of the administration being reduced to the extent necessary. In his opinion, salaries had little to do with efficiency. The efficiency of an officer would remain unaffected by slightly reduced pay. It was not desirable to compare conditions obtaining in Mysore with those in the British Indian provinces, for the reasons already stated by the previous speakers. Mysore was not part of British India and should not therefore copy it. He would have no objection to Mysore copying Japan or America where salaries were much lower than those prevailing in Mysore at present. In this view, he commended the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. V. V. MUNISWAMI IYER opposed the resolution and said that he was not for reducing the salaries of officers. Having got used to a certain level of expenditure, consistent with their status, it would be extremely difficult for the officers suddenly to adjust themselves to lower salaries. He was afraid that reduction of salaries might lead to corruption. In the interests of efficient administration, the proposal ought not to be accepted.

Some of the members had not drawn a happy analogy when they compared the level of salaries in Mysore with the salaries drawn by the Interim Ministers in British India. These, the member said, were not officers employed by the Government, but men elected by the people. Strictly speaking, they should not have accepted even the salaries which they were drawing. On the other hand, as representatives of the people, they should have given their services to the country absolutely free. So far as Mysore officers were concerned, he said he would have no objection to reducing the number of officers, but pay once assured ought never to be reduced.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, in supporting the resolution, observed that the question of reduction of salaries had

become a hardy annual. He pointed out that as the Government was not strictly democratic and people had no effective voice in the administration, they could only suggest that salaries be reduced. If they had the power they would easily have given effect to the proposal without much difficulty because they were convinced that the economic condition of the raiyats was so bad that it had to be improved at any cost and that funds should be found therefor somehow or other. Government had rightly effected cuts in the salaries of their officers, but they soon restored them on the ground that the financial position of the State had improved. But he knew how far that reason was valid. Had it not been for heavy withdrawals from accumulated reserves, there would certainly have been deficit budgets still. Under such circumstances, he did not think that the withdrawal of salary cuts could be justified by the Government.

Referring to the question of efficiency, he said that it had nothing to do with the amount of salaries paid. The fear that efficiency would suffer if salaries were reduced could only be characterised as imaginary. One day or other, every official must retire from service and the pension drawn thereafter was bound to be less than the pay which the official was long used to get. Would he not try then to limit all his expenditure to that extent? Similarly, it would not be impossible for officials to re-adjust their personal budgets within the limits of the revised scales of pay. Even granting that Government did not subscribe to this view, it would still be their duty to impose cuts in salaries at present, as an indication of respect for the view of the people's representatives. No doubt, Government might say that they had at heart the welfare of the raiyats, but unless they accepted the suggestion of the members of the House, who were directly elected by the people, it would be hard to believe that the Government meant all they said.

It might be possible for an official to have laid by something before retirement which he could utilise subsequently though his pension was small. But the

raiayat who toiled all the year round, and whose sole occupation, viz., agriculture, depended mainly on rainfall and other caprices of nature, could hardly lay by anything in addition to keeping his body and soul together. To know the actual condition of the raiyats, the speaker would request the Dewan and the Members of Council to pay surprise visits to taluks and villages without letting the local authorities know their programmes previously. They would then find that due to want of timely rains and to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the income of the raiyat was steadily declining. At the same time, the burden of taxation had increased considerably. For improving his position, special attention would have to be paid in the matter of providing medical aid in the villages. The Second Member had stated that the existing number of dispensaries and hospitals in Mysore was larger than anywhere else. But even then, the fact remained that that number was still inadequate. The members of the House were not very anxious that the salaries of officers should be reduced. All that they wanted was that funds should somehow be found for improving the lot of the raiyats. But there seemed to be no way of finding funds except by reducing salaries. He therefore requested the Government to accept the resolution.

Mr. S. RANGARAMIAH, in further supporting the resolution, stated that he was glad that the Dewan had made the statement, in his Opening Address to the House, that on questions of importance there had been no occasion for any sharp conflict of opinions as between the Government and the House. The object of the resolution was to put to test the sincerity of that statement. The resolution suggested that the salaries of officers getting Rs. 150 and above be reduced by at least 12½ per cent. If the Government were sincere about serving the cause of the people at large, they would accept the resolution without hesitation and give immediate effect to it. But people were doubting whether the Government would unhesitatingly accept the resolution, since

Mysore did not have a Responsible Government. A resolution urging the establishment of such a form of Government had been forwarded for inclusion in the agenda, but it had been disallowed. Probably, the Government did not want that that subject should even be discussed by the House. He would request them to look round and see the constitutional changes that were being introduced in British India. It was a matter for regret that the Government in Mysore which was called a Model State, was far from the goal of Responsible Government. But that apart, by accepting the resolution, the Government would be saving about 1½ lakhs of rupees which would go a long way to ameliorate the condition of the villages. A certain economist had opined that however highly placed a man might be, he would not need more than Rs. 500 a month for maintaining himself and all his dependants. In British India the Congress Ministers were not going to receive more than Rs. 500 a month. And the speaker asked whether their efficiency would suffer because they would accept only Rs. 500. Coming nearer home, he asked whether Presidents of District Boards were not discharging their duties efficiently. In the Co-operative Department also, the directors of co-operative institutions who were mostly non-officials had been managing the institutions quite efficiently. Many of the institutions had been awarded shields in recognition of the good work done by them. Mahatma Gandhi had argued that any officer who drew a high salary and whose standard of living was higher than that of the common man could be said to be stealing the poor man's money. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had stated that India needed at the present time workers who had ardent faith in the cause they served and who were willing to work for the joy and glory of it, and not for the attraction of high salaries. In this view, Government need have no hesitation in accepting the resolution and effecting reduction of salaries as suggested.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN, opposing the resolution, said that he did so on principle and wished that his

attitude should not be misunderstood by the supporters of the resolution. Personally, he was not concerned whether officers were paid high or low. But he would ask the House to remember that the pay given to officers was not merely for the work done by them. It was not in the nature of wages, for example. Officers of Government received their pay not only for the work done by them, but also in view of the responsibility attaching to their office and the status which they were expected to keep up. A subordinate official was given only a small pay, but as he rose in the service, he received more pay, not because the quantity of the work done was large, but because the responsibility attaching to the higher post was greater. For instance, an Assistant Commissioner might do less work than a clerk and the Deputy Commissioner less work than the Assistant Commissioner. But both the higher officers referred to were paid more than the clerk, because of the greater responsibility attaching to the posts they held and of the higher social status they had to maintain. That was the main principle governing the grant of emoluments. Forty years ago when the revenue of the State was only one crore and twenty lakhs of rupees, the Dewan used, to get a pay of Rs. 5,000, the Deputy Commissioner Rs. 1,200 and the Assistant Commissioner Rs. 250 to 450. The same scale of pay existed even at present though the revenue had increased considerably. If at all, their salaries had been reduced in certain cases. Strictly speaking, their salaries should have been enhanced. But whether this was done or not, at least the salaries should not be reduced. Whether in the case of a private company or of a Government, the same principle held good, *viz.*, pay according to responsibility and status. For instance, the Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Mines was getting a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month on account of the great responsibility attaching to his post. If a low paid official was placed in charge of the mines, probably small quantities of gold might go on disappearing. Similarly in regard to Government service also, if salaries were reduced, there

was a likelihood of corruption creeping in and efficiency being sacrificed.

The **FINANCIAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT** (Rajasevanipuna S. Shamanna), in replying to the debate, observed that it was not a new resolution that had been brought up before the House. At almost every session of the House this resolution was being discussed. The reasons adduced in favour of the resolution on the present occasion were also the same as those adduced on previous occasions. For this reason, the replies to be made on behalf of the Government had also to be necessarily the same as those made on former occasions. Personally, he felt that no useful purpose would be served by such repetitions of arguments and replies and so he would refrain from answering the oft-repeated arguments. One or two new points had been urged on the present occasion and he would address himself to answering those points.

It was stated that Government officials were very well off and the raiyats were miserable and therefore, out of sympathy for the raiyat, the salaries of the officials should be reduced with a view to ameliorate the condition of the raiyats. His only reply to that argument would be that not all officials were very well off and not all raiyats very miserable. There were rich and poor among both officials and raiyats. He would have had no objection if the proposition before the House was to the effect that all those who had enough money should forgo it in favour of all those who were poor. But, that was not the proposition under consideration. Secondly, many of the Government officials also had difficulties of their own. There were also court attachments against some of them. How could they pay off their debts if their salaries were reduced? Thirdly, it could not be stated that Government paid their officers unnecessarily high salaries. On the other hand, they were always taking care not to do so. In fact, they had themselves taken the initiative and reduced salaries in many cases without waiting for suggestions from anybody. In future also, if they considered that

the pay given to any of their subordinates was high, they would, of their own accord, reduce it. Members of the House need have no doubt about it. They should also remember that the most important thing to be aimed at was purity of service. In Northern India, for example, that question had recently assumed prominent attention. Purity of service was of great value for an Administration. It required to be zealously safeguarded and preserved and not dealt with in a lighthearted spirit. In fact, from this point of view, it could be contended that the salaries now given might be enhanced in some cases so that the officials could be kept above want.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA, interrupting, asked whether it was only the officers of Government that deserved sympathy and whether it was not the duty of the Government to do something to help the raiyats who were also undergoing difficulties.

Mr. S. SHAMANNA replied that it could be argued that if a raiyat was poor, he alone would be affected. But if an officer starved, public work would suffer and thereby the general public also would have to suffer. And after all, he would ask whether officials of Government also were not of the people. For the time being, an individual might be called a Government servant, but after retirement, he certainly became one with the general public. So it would not be correct to say that Government officials were something very different from the general public and that because the raiyats were poor the Government officials should not be paid what was legitimately due to them. At any rate, Government were satisfied that there were very good reasons for maintaining the level of salaries existing at present.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA, in supporting the resolution, reminded the Dewan of his own statement in the Opening Address that the surest way of developing the constitution of the legislature was to make it as perfect a vehicle of the popular will as possible, an effective instrument both for the expression of the views and feelings of the public

and for the general understanding of the policies and aims of the administration. But that idea had not been followed up in actual practice. Both in the Assembly and in the Council, the representatives had been bringing forward various resolutions and passing them after prolonged discussion and by overwhelming majorities, and yet the Government had not given effect to many of those resolutions. From that experience, one could judge how far popular will was reflected in the actions of the Government. Government were giving effect to the suggestions of the constitutional Houses only when such suggestions happened to coincide with the views of the Government. Otherwise, they would remain as paper resolutions never to be acted upon. It would be better, in his opinion, if the Government straightway let the members know their own views on any matter so that they might not waste their precious time in discussing the matter at any great length. Mysore was being spoken of as a Model State. But anyone who visited the interior parts and saw for himself the economic condition of the raiyats would hesitate to call Mysore a Model State. The economic condition of the raiyats was such, and the burden of taxation he bore was so heavy, that it would be unjust to keep the burden on and continue to pay the officials at the existing high rates. If the Financial Secretary had given convincing reasons in support of the present scale of salaries of officers, the members of the House would have certainly agreed with him. But no such reasons had been adduced by him. The same old argument of efficiency suffering as a result of reduced salaries had been advanced on the present occasion also, with one innovation that there were poor people among the Government officials also. The only reply to that argument would be that there was no suggestion even in the resolution that the salaries of all the officers should be reduced. It only suggested that cuts be effected in the salaries of officials drawing Rs. 150 or more. He would ask how many officials drawing Rs. 150 or more were poor and

had not enough food and clothing. It was well known that most of the highly paid officers were going about in motor cars with costly suits and lace-turbans. It could not be contended that most of them were ill clad and ill fed. Such being the case, he would ask whether efficiency would suddenly go down if an officer drawing at present Rs. 1,000 a month was in future paid slightly less. Would the officer's brain get suddenly dislocated the moment his salary was slightly reduced?

The other argument advanced against the resolution was that for preserving the purity of service, the present scales of salaries should be maintained. Mr. Tippu Sultan Ali Khan had put it even more definitely and said that corruption would creep in the moment salaries were reduced. But the speaker would ask him whether he had ever given room for corruption when he was the Vice-President of the Mysore City Municipal Council because he was receiving only a small honorarium. A patriotic and honest man would not stoop to corruption simply because he was given a small pay. And one who was given to corruption would never improve even if he was paid heavily. So, the speaker could not accept the theory of "Less pay, Less efficiency" advanced by some of the speakers. He requested the Government to accept the resolution as the arguments advanced against it were untenable.

✓ Mr. H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA, also supporting the resolution, pointed out that it was not in any spirit of hatred or envy that members of the House were moving for a reduction in the salaries of officers. The Financial Secretary had said that the salaries of some of the officers had been attached by courts of law. Granting that it was so, the speaker thought that the cause for such an unhappy state of affairs lay in the fact that they were given too high a salary and they were trained to live much beyond their means. But generally speaking, the capacity for work need not always be proportionate to salary. Instances were not wanting to show that very intelligent and bright people came from the humbler classes

the bulk of which were ill fed and ill clad. Intelligence was a God-given gift, and not a monopoly of the rich. Many of the existing officers, for example, had been born of poor parents. But once they rose to high posts, they did not know how to spend the huge salaries they got. In some cases, no doubt, they spent their money on charities, but such cases were few and far between. Ordinarily speaking, however, officers got much more than necessary and to that extent the tax-payer's money was not being taken proper care of by the Government. It was agreed that consistent with high status, no officer needed more than Rs. 500 and anything paid over and above that sum was a waste. In this view, he asked whether the present was not an opportune time to reduce the cost of the top-heavy administration by reducing the salaries and utilise the savings for the amelioration of the condition of the masses. It might be argued that even if salaries were reduced, the savings might not go very far to give relief to the thousands and millions of starving raiyats. But the masses would be grateful for even the most meagre help given to them. There was no necessity for members of the House to labour this point. Government themselves were aware of the miserable plight of those in the villages. The main difficulty was that what was called *mamool* had come to stay and the mind of Government would not permit them to go against it. They were afraid at the slightest departure from established practice. In the interests of the welfare of the suffering millions, however, it was the duty of the members to urge that such *mamools* be done away with. When once the Government made up their mind, things would adjust themselves and the officials would have to suit themselves to the changed conditions. In this view, he requested the Government to accept the resolution.

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO also opposed the resolution, and in doing so, he said that patriotism, more than anything else, should weigh with the officers in considering the proposal for a reduction of their salaries. If there was any contract subsisting between the Govern-

ment and their officers in the matter of salaries, then, the full stipulated salaries would have to be given. But he was of opinion that in the majority of cases, there was no such contract in the strict sense of the term so far as the services in Mysore were concerned. So he did not think that there was any insurmountable difficulty in the way of Government accepting the resolution.

Referring to the argument of Mr. Tippu Sultan Ali Khan that officers were not paid more at present than 40 years ago even though the revenues of the State had increased considerably and that the high salaries paid at present were absolutely necessary in view of the responsibility attaching to their posts, the speaker said that formerly, due to the paucity of local men competent to take up offices, foreigners had to be imported on very high salaries. But the position at present was quite different. There were any number of young men with high academic qualifications, willing to take up jobs on much lower salaries.

As regards the theory that efficiency would suffer if salaries were reduced, he instanced the case of Sir P. N. Krishna Murthy who held the exalted office of Dewanship of the State on a comparatively small salary of Rs. 3,000 and yet was known for his efficiency.

Proceeding, he said that the Government had effected cuts in the salaries of officers some years earlier because the representatives of the people went on agitating for such a step. But they did not respect the wishes of the representatives of the people when they suddenly restored the cuts. Nor were convincing reasons advanced for withdrawing the cuts. The raiyat's earning capacity had not increased. He had not become prosperous. There was no "national recovery." If only the Government undertook an economic survey, they would find that most of the raiyats were not having even one meal a day, they were heavily indebted—nearly all of them; and the total extent of indebtedness was much more than Rs. 35 crores. The Government also were quite aware of it; otherwise they

would not have established debt conciliation boards. And yet, they said that the position of the raiyats had improved as could be ascertained by the improvement in land revenue collections. There was no consistency between this argument of the Government and their own attitude which was responsible for the establishment of the debt conciliation boards. In the opinion of the speaker the collections must have been due altogether to the coercive measures resorted to by the local officers. The Financial Secretary had said that there were rich people among the raiyats also. But the speaker regretted that it was not so. Beyond their agricultural income, which was most inadequate, the raiyats had no supplementary income. Almost all the cottage industries, which were once the pride of the villages, had died out. Government were no doubt talking of rural reconstruction, but the amount they were providing for it was too inadequate to be of any practical use. Many of the villages were still without schools, drinking water facilities, communications and other elementary needs, and yet the raiyats were silently paying the cost of the top-heavy administration. There was a limit to human forbearance and very soon the crash was bound to come. What, then, would the Government do? The finances of the State were far from satisfactory and the Government ought to tackle seriously the problem of securing financial equilibrium. Unless they hastened to adopt cautious but prompt steps, it would not be very long before they found themselves in a sorry plight. In his opinion, all recognised canons of budgetting had been thrown overboard. The Government might go on professing that all was well with Mysore. But so long as normal expenditure was not met from normal revenues, the finances of the State could not be considered to have been placed on a sound and enduring basis. In this and other important matters, Government must take the people into their confidence and evolve well-considered schemes calculated to secure the permanent interests of the State. In other words, there must be Responsible Government in the State.

If such a system of Government was introduced, patriots, and not hankers after salaries, would be forthcoming to take up all the responsibilities of office, not in the spirit of rulers of the people but as servants of the people. It was not an irresponsible statement which Mahatma Gandhi made when he suggested that Rs. 500 ought to be sufficient for the maintenance of the highest officer in any administration. Judged by that standard, it would be conceded that the cost of the administration in Mysore was very heavy though the lower ranks of the services were ill paid. The Dewan, for example, must be content with a salary of Rs. 500 and other officers must accept correspondingly lower salaries. Wonderful work could be achieved in the shape of rural reconstruction with the help of the resulting savings. The saving of even one anna would be valuable from the point of view of the national asset. In these circumstances, he would request the Government to accept the principle contained in the resolution. If this was done, he said, the resolution would be withdrawn as the members were not very anxious to press it to a division.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA, in replying to the debate, said that his friends had stated everything that could be said in favour of the resolution and had graphically described the difficulties of the raiyats. For this reason, he thought that it was not necessary for him to say anything more. He would however refer to a few of the arguments advanced by the oppositionists.

It looked to him that much had been made of the theory that reduced salaries would lead to corruption in the services. That argument, he said, was not tenable. The Congress Ministers would not consider it *infra dig* for them to go with the pick-axe and work along with the common labourer, if it became necessary for them to do so. At the same time, they would adorn the ministerial chairs with great dignity and grace. But he would ask whether they were going to be adjudged inefficient simply because they accepted small salaries? They were men who were moved by the spirit of service and

not by mercenary motives. Thus, the theory of heavy responsibilities and high salaries stood self-condemned. In Japan, for instance, the salary paid to the Prime Minister was very much lower than that paid to the Dewan of Mysore. But on that account, was the Prime Minister any the less efficient? He hoped it was quite unnecessary for him to answer the question.

The Financial Secretary had said that there were rich men among the raiyats and poor men among the officers. If only he had seen for himself the condition of the raiyats, he himself would have proposed a higher cut in the salaries of officers than the rate proposed in the resolution. Without discussing the point at greater length, the speaker hoped that Government would accept the resolution or at least the principle underlying it.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that Government were not inclined to accept the resolution.

Thereupon Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA pressed the resolution to a division.

The resolution was put to vote and passed by an overwhelming majority.

The House then adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-40 p.m.

Swearing in of Members.

The undermentioned members made the prescribed oath of allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats:—

1. Mr. B. K. Some Gowda, Manjara-bad Taluk;
2. Mr. L. Siddappa, Channagiri Taluk.

Resolution No. 8.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA moved the following resolution on behalf of Mr. Sivappa Gowda:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the provision under '30. Grants for Public Improvements—5. Rural Reconstruction' in the Provisional Budget Estimates for 1937-38 be raised to Rs. 2,00,000 to improve the present insanitary and backward conditions in the villages and to push on vigorously the scheme of rural reconstruction in the State."

In doing so, he pointed out that the Dewan's Speech and other declarations

of Government went to show that the Government attached great importance to the work of rural reconstruction in the State. But a perusal of the new budget showed that while the Mysore City was allotted a grant of Rs. 75,000, and the Bangalore City Rs. 60,000 for improvement purposes, the grant for the improvement of all the villages, peopled by 60 lakhs of the State's subjects, was only Rs. 1'15 lakhs. The villages were like milch cows for the State and the better those cows were looked after, the larger would be the return for the State. But this aspect of the matter seemed to have been overlooked by the Government. The improvement of the State as a whole depended largely on the improvement of villages. For want of good drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate communications, most of the villages appeared like jungle tracts. The villages were an unhappy contrast to the beautified cities and it was evident that the cities were being improved at the sacrifice of even the most elementary needs of the villages. The revenue officers who visited the rural parts did so merely with an eye to collection work and rarely, if ever, thought of providing the villagers with the barest necessities of life. It seemed to him that the opening of a few model villages was something of an eye-wash. He doubted whether all the villages would ever be improved at all, judging from the amounts of grants that were being made by the Government in their annual budgets.

The Government might probably say that improvement of the villages was a primary duty of village panchayats assisted by District Boards. But the village panchayats could do nothing in the absence of funds. The District Boards had no financial resources worth the name. Laying out roads, construction of bridges, establishment of dispensaries and a host of other duties devolved upon them, and all these needed large funds. In British India, local self-governing bodies including panchayats were in receipt of liberal grants. In Mysore, however, the Government kept aloof, throwing all the

responsibility on the panchayats themselves, knowing how hard up for funds these were. If the Government were really interested in the improvement of villages, they should have allotted adequate grants for items like drinking water wells, dispensaries, drains and roads. He requested the Government to do so at least in future. This also was what the resolution aimed at and for this reason the member urged the acceptance of the resolution.

Mr. T. SIDDALINGAIYA, who seconded the resolution, prefaced his remarks by stating that when several nations of the world were fast progressing, the Mysore State was moving slowly like bullock carts. There was much leeway to be made up by Mysore both socially and economically, more especially in the villages. Even though the State's revenue was nearing 4 crores of rupees, the Government had not provided the essentials of life for the rural population who were still living a primitive existence. At the same time, money was being lavishly spent on certain luxuries in the cities. It was the primary duty of every civilised Government to utilise its revenues in such a way as to make for the health and prosperity of the bulk of its subjects. It was by adopting such a policy that Japan which was a backward country about 60 or 70 years ago, had now attained the status of a first class power in the world. The main reason was that the Government there were giving back to the people all that they got from the people, whereas in Mysore, the Government were collecting all they could from the people but spending very little for the benefit of the people. It would be well if Mysore followed the example of Japan.

Referring to the resolution, the speaker pointed out that all that it asked for was a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for rural reconstruction, and seeing that it was a very modest demand calculated to lead to a beginning in the direction of advancing the welfare of the entire rural population, he prayed that Government be pleased to accept the resolution and make the necessary provision in the budget for 1937-38.

In supporting the resolution, **Mr. L. VEMA REDDY** observed that the sum-total of all the discussions that had taken place in the Assembly from time to time was to the effect that the raiyat was undergoing untold hardships and stood in need of immediate and substantial relief. There was not the least exaggeration in all the representations made on the Floor of the House on behalf of the raiyats. Even though the Dewan had observed in his Speech that the raiyats had begun to pay the land revenue readily enough in the current year and that therefore signs of agricultural prosperity were visible, the member was afraid that that statement did not represent the correct position as it was based upon the reports of subordinate officers, which had always to be taken at a discount.

Referring to the economic position of the raiyats, the speaker represented that, in every case, the entire family of a raiyat toiled from morning to evening, but still their earnings were not enough to secure for them bare meals and sufficient clothing. This point would be borne out, if an economic survey of the rural conditions was actually conducted.

In the midst of stark poverty and utter ignorance, the average raiyat never knew the advantages of cleanliness, sanitation and health and there was no likelihood of his ever improving his mode of living. Improvement could be brought about only by the Government providing funds for rural improvement. Once the Government gave the lead and gave the raiyats a taste of proper living, they might be expected thereafter to improve themselves by steady and strenuous effort. The member therefore prayed that an earnest beginning should be made by the Government in this direction and for this purpose, an increased grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was absolutely necessary as prayed for in the resolution.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa), replying on behalf of the Government, said that Government entirely sympathised with the object of the resolution. That was evident from the fact that though

during the year 1935-36 the actual expenditure under rural reconstruction and drinking water wells was only Rs. 70,000, Government had provided a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs in the coming year's budget, and when the finances of the State improved, they would be only too glad to make further additions to the grant to the extent possible. He added that it might be possible in the meanwhile to sanction special grants if satisfactory schemes of improvement were submitted by the village panchayats.

With reference to the remark of certain members that the allotment for rural improvement was only Rs. 80,000 and that this sum when distributed among all the 12,000 panchayats would work out to only Rs. 6½ per panchayat, Mr. VENKATANARAYANAPPA explained that the allotment was not Rs. 80,000 only but Rs. 3 lakhs including the grant for drinking water wells. He also added that it was not the intention to distribute the grant to each and every panchayat automatically and on a *pro rata* basis, but that it was meant only to supplement the resources of such of the village panchayats as were going to make a discreet and beneficial use of their own funds and were also willing to contribute customary labour and to resort to local taxation, etc. The Government grant was made purely by way of encouragement and was contingent upon the local bodies giving tangible proof of their own earnestness in regard to taking up improvement works.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH, in supporting the resolution, pointed out that the amount granted for rural reconstruction was altogether inadequate and even out of that, a good part was going to be utilised towards the cost of establishments, leaving very little for improvement works. The Government pleaded inability to enhance the grants for purposes which vitally affected the people. Yet, the speaker was surprised that a large sum of Rs. 1,32,000 was recently remitted by Government just to afford relief to a contractor who was not at all a poor man but was worth Rs. 40 lakhs. He felt that the money should have

been collected and allotted for rural reconstruction, thereby helping the bulk of the subjects of the State.

He then criticised the action of the Government in neglecting the villages and at their cost beautifying the cities and straightening curves on motor roads.

Mr. T. THIMMARAYAPPA SETTY further supported the resolution. He said that it was the duty of the Government to give as much money as possible for the improvement of villages. Though some of the higher officers of Government were visiting the villages occasionally, they were in the habit of doing so after giving previous notice to the local officials, with the result that the approaches were decorated and the localities tidied up. An insight into the real state of affairs could be gained only if the officers paid surprise visits. If they knew the real condition of affairs in the villages, they would support every request for ameliorating the condition of people in the rural parts, instead of pleading inability to help the villages as the Secretary to Government, Development Department, had done.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, interrupting the speaker, pointed out that the member had evidently misunderstood the speech of the Development Secretary who had stated that when funds were available, Government would be glad to sanction a further grant in addition to the 3 lakhs of rupees already allotted for rural reconstruction.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA said that a large number of village improvement schemes were pending sanction and requested Government to accord sanction to all of them without further delay.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA enquired whether the total provision of Rs. 3 lakhs provided for both rural reconstruction and drinking water wells could be utilised, if necessary, only for the former purpose by re-appropriating the grant meant for the latter item.

The SECOND MEMBER (Raja. mantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied in the negative, but added that if at all, it might be permissible to

re-appropriate for drinking water wells amounts from the allotment for village panchayats. It would not be proper, he said, to take away any portion of the funds meant for drinking water wells and utilise it for any other form of rural improvement.

Proceeding, Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA contended that seeing that a decent portion of the grant would have to be spent on establishments, travelling allowances and contingencies, and the amount available for rural improvement works themselves would be depleted correspondingly, it was necessary to enhance the provision.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that without establishments no work could be done, even if the budget allotment were doubled or trebled. So, it would be incorrect to suppose that expenditure on establishments was an avoidable item.

Continuing, Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA criticised the Government's partiality to road-side villages, which was due to an anxiety on the part of the Government to create a good impression in the minds of visitors from outside. He would have no objection to such anxiety on their part if they had done their duty fully by the interior villages. They had neglected, for example, the Irwin Canal area. There was urgent necessity for affording relief from the scourge of malaria in that area. Similarly in other parts, various other things remained to be done. These were more urgent than beautification, and in this view, he pressed that the resolution before the House be accepted by the Government.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that the grant proposed at present was the utmost that was found possible for the present.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that there was no difference of opinion between the members of the Assembly and the Government so far as the principle of the resolution was concerned, and that Government would be only too glad to enhance the grant in the course of the budget year if it were possible to do so.

On the strength of the above assur-

ance, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Resolution No. 10.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the provision under '26. Education—6. Primary Education (iv) Expansion of Primary Education' in the provisional Budget Estimates for 1937-8, be raised by Rs 1 lakh."

In doing so, he said that from the discussions that had gone on in the Assembly so far, it was evident that there was a widespread desire on the part of the people that primary education should spread to every nook and corner of the State. Though more than 6 years had elapsed since the Elementary Education Regulation was passed in the State, no perceptible progress had been made in this direction. The idea at the time of passing the Regulation was that within a period of 10 years, every boy or girl of school-going age in the State should be educated at least up to the primary school stage. But that idea had not been fulfilled and the number of primary schools had also fallen in the interval. He wondered how it would be possible to achieve the object of the Regulation unless special steps were undertaken and adequate grants were made for the purpose.

Mysore was reputed to be a Model State and a large number of Rulers of Indian States had received administrative training in it. But the percentage of literacy in the State did not compare favourably with that in the sister States of Travancore or Cochin or Baroda. That was not all. There was also the fact that in those States no special tax or cess was being levied for purposes of education as in Mysore and yet primary education in those States had made vast progress. Out of the 11,000 or 12,000 village panchayats in this State, on the other hand, only 6,000 had primary schools. This was all the progress achieved in the 6 years that had elapsed since the passing of the Elementary Education Regulation. It would be certainly impossible to provide all the other villages with

schools during the remaining period of less than 4 years. He regretted that Government should have had their share of the responsibility for frustrating the object of the Regulation, having sponsored it themselves. The Government, he thought, were morally bound to implement their promise and would not be justified in delaying action, especially as they had levied the education cess with the definite promise of giving primary schools to all the villages.

In spite of the surplus budget for the coming year, the Government had allotted only Rs. 10,000 for primary education, and the member wondered how many new schools could be opened and maintained with that paltry sum. He admitted that, under the Elementary Education Regulation, the responsibility for primary education did not altogether rest on Government and that local education authorities also equally shared the responsibility. But under the Elementary Education Regulation, if a local body did not submit a well-considered scheme of educational expansion within a year's time, the department had either to compel the local authority to do so or itself prepare and give effect to a scheme. It was regrettable that neither of the two courses had been adopted. He appealed to Government to remember that the career of lakhs and lakhs of children who had been entrusted to the care of the Government and who were to be the future citizens of the State would be ruined on account of such indifference on their part.

In this connection, the member questioned the propriety of the Government spending Rs. 12 lakhs or more on the University without discharging their primary duty of providing elementary education for the children of the raiyats who were being so heavily taxed.

The member then brought to notice the hardship caused to children of the raiyats on account of the order fixing the maximum age limits of 18 and 16 respectively for admissions to high schools and primary schools. For want of primary schools in most of the rural

areas, boys were generally not having sufficient facilities for receiving primary education at an early age, and so the order under reference was practically depriving many a boy from the villages of opportunities for high school education. Government, no doubt, usually expressed sympathy whenever such difficulties were brought to notice, but no practical action was taken to obviate them. The member hoped that at least in the particular matter under reference, the Government would take prompt action and see that the order complained against was withdrawn.

In conclusion, he prayed that the modest request for the provision of an additional grant of Rs. 1 lakh for primary education be accepted by the Government.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO pointed out that the allotment for primary education which was over Rs. 21 lakhs odd up till 1934-35 was all at once reduced to about Rs. 16 lakhs thereafter. Government were very keen on collecting the education cess from the raiyats but were not discharging their responsibility of providing primary education for the children. Whenever the representatives of the people urged the need for a school before the Director of Public Instruction, they were asked to find out whether there were any languishing schools so that he might close up one of them and give a school to some other village for which one was required. And the people concerned were also asked to find out public-spirited men who would endow the necessary buildings. At that rate, the speaker wondered how far the Government were discharging their responsibility. He urged that Government should change their attitude and begin to face the situation more boldly and resolutely and see that increased grants were sanctioned for opening more and more primary schools every year.

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB, in supporting the resolution, said that an obligatory duty had been cast on the Government to provide elementary education for boys and girls in all the villages, but this duty was not being

discharged by them at all. Most people in the villages did not know even to sign their names. In his opinion, the new system of co-education had not been received favourably in the villages and the Government should therefore open separate schools for girls. For this purpose, he felt that in addition to sanctioning Rs. 1 lakh as prayed for in the resolution, the Government should also make a special grant for opening separate primary schools for girls in the villages.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA said that he was not prepared to agree with the Director of Public Instruction that the percentage of literacy in the State had increased to 13. Educationally, the State was regrettably backward and the Government must do everything possible to see that in this respect also the State came up to the level of other progressive countries. Everywhere there was a clamour for more and more schools, and to meet the demand at least Rs. 10 lakhs would be necessary. But the resolution did not ask for so much. It was modest enough to ask for only Rs. 1,00,000 in addition to the Rs. 10,000 already proposed in the budget. He hoped that Government would be good enough to grant this reasonable request.

Mr. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR represented that so far as the general public were concerned, they looked up only to the Government to make suitable provision for the education of all children of school-going age, and it was also the responsibility of the Government to provide the same. It would not do for them merely to refer the people to the several District Boards because these bodies were quite unable to do anything in the matter, situated as they were financially.

Before the discussion proceeded further, the DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Mr. N. S. Subba Rao) made a statement with a view to clear certain misconceptions which he feared existed in the minds of certain members. He stated that so far as the necessity for the spread of primary education in the rural areas was concerned, there was no difference of opinion as between the

representatives of the people and the Government. He owned with regret that the object of the Government in passing the Elementary Education Regulation had not been fulfilled. At the time the Regulation was introduced, every-body had hoped that the financial position of both the Government and the local bodies would be such as to render possible the successful working out of the scheme of the Regulation, but within one year thereafter, they were faced, in common with the rest of the world, with a general economic depression from the effects of which the Government were still recovering. All the same, realising how sacred the cause of education was, the Government had got prepared, about 5 or 6 years ago, a scheme applicable to all the districts which were prepared to bear their share of the cost. But it was found that, excepting the District Board of Mysore and the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Field, no local body was prepared to bear its share of the cost. So, much progress could not be achieved.

The speaker next referred to the criticism that Government had not been giving adequate grants for expansion of primary education and explained that subsequent to 1931, nearly a lakh of rupees had been spent by the Government for Primary Education including the liberal grants made to some of the Mission schools. No doubt, much more should have been given, but it was all a question of ways and means. If, as everybody so earnestly wished, every village was to be provided with a school, about 40 to 50 lakhs of rupees would be required, which at present the Government could ill afford to spare.

He then referred to the complaint about the fall in the number of schools and explained that it was due to two reasons. First, several adult schools had to be closed as they were in a languishing state. Secondly, the local boards had combined girls' schools with boys' schools and certain Adikarnataka schools had also been amalgamated with general schools. In regard to the observation that co-education even in the primary grade

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was not being viewed with favour in the villages, Mr. SUBBA RAO said that so far no complaint to that effect had reached the department from any quarter. On the other hand, it had been welcomed by the local education authorities as being more economical. It had to be noted that though there was a fall in the number of schools, the expenditure had increased as also the number of pupils attending the schools. For the above reasons, he said that there was no need for alarm at the slight fall in the number of primary schools.

Mr. SUBBA RAO next dealt with the request contained in the resolution and explained that an extra grant of Rs. 1 lakh, though sanctioned, might not be of any very great advantage. As matters stood, it was found that not more than 20 per cent of the pupils were going up even to the IV year class. Even where there was the full complement of teachers, there was a paucity of students in the higher classes. So, even if Rs. 40 lakhs were spent, the object would not be achieved. The expenditure would be justifiable only when all parents made up their minds to send their children in larger numbers to schools wherever they existed.

The DIRECTOR concluded with a reference to the responsibility of the local bodies regarding the cost of primary education. He regretted that the local bodies had failed to put forth their best efforts and fulfil their financial obligations. It was quite open to the local bodies to raise funds by means of local taxation, on their own initiative, so as to provide 40 per cent of the cost of the scheme of expansion under the Regulation. In the alternative, they could reduce their expenditure on some other items and increase their contribution for educational purposes. The common ambition of both the Government and the local bodies to expand primary education could be only achieved when the local bodies co-operated with the Government in the matter of finance.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR regretted that the reply of the Director

of Public Instruction was neither satisfactory nor convincing. The provision of proper educational facilities was universally recognised as a primary duty of the Government. It did not redound to the credit of the Model State of Mysore that the percentage of literacy was so low as 7, while the percentage in other advanced countries varied between 90 and 99. It was therefore necessary for the Government to retrench their expenditure in all possible ways and provide for the expansion of primary education sufficient funds so as to secure a very much higher percentage. The member was constrained to say that he was not prepared to accept the statement that the general depression was responsible for the inability of the Government to sanction increased grants for primary education in fulfilment of their own promises. At the time the Income-tax Regulation was passed, the Government had promised to give all the funds necessary for introducing compulsory, free education throughout the State. That promise had not been fulfilled. Again, it was up to the Government to have utilised for this purpose the savings of Rs. 10½ lakhs resulting from the reduction of the Subsidy. There were also several windfalls for the Government by way of increased income under land revenue, income-tax, mining revenue, miscellaneous taxes and excise duties on certain articles. In spite of all this extra revenue, the educational grant continued to be as low as before. The result was that out of 16,000 villages, about 10,000 were without schools.

With reference to the suggestion of the Director that the local bodies should impose fresh taxation, the member pointed out that any fresh taxation under the present conditions was obviously out of question, so that the suggestion was tantamount to saying that the future citizens of the State should continue to be steeped in ignorance for all time to come. If however this was not the intention of the Government, they should reduce the salaries of officers or effect retrenchments in other directions and provide

money to the full extent necessary, without any further delay. Unless the villagers were educated, they would not be able to appreciate all the amenities and facilities provided by the Government in the shape of electric lights, irrigation pumps and other mechanical devices. Primary education was the basis of all general knowledge and if that was not provided throughout the State, so as to stimulate interest on the part of the ignorant masses in regard to education, he was afraid that all the industrial concerns started by the State would not succeed in creating anything like an industrial bias amongst the people. They would benefit only a limited number of shareholders in the shape of dividends. If the raiyats be made to take a direct interest in the industrial undertakings they would also subscribe for shares in them.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa) enquired whether the sugar-cane growers were not benefited by supplying cane to the Mysore Sugar Company.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR replied that that benefit, after all, was limited to a particular zone and that the general tax-payer derived no part of the benefit.

Proceeding, the speaker referred to the statement that the villagers did not send their children to the schools in sufficiently large numbers and said that it was primarily due to the fact that each school was meant to serve a group of villages and therefore was far removed from the bulk of the villages and the parents did not want their young children to take various risks in having to traverse long distances twice or even four times every day.

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO pointed out that that statement was disproved by the fact that the number dwindled only in the higher classes and not in the lower.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR replied that it might be that after attending the first few classes, the enthusiasm of the pupils as well as the parents faded due to lack of proper facilities and the pupils abandoned the

schools in sheer disgust or despair. The real test of the people's interest in education could be applied only if schools were located in close proximity to the villages. This, again, meant that a school should be provided for each village. He admitted that Government would not be able to meet all the demand in that direction without running the risk of having to face a deficit budget. But he felt that such a risk was worth taking in the interest of the education of the masses.

For the foregoing reasons, he strongly supported the resolution.

MR. H. K. MADIHAH, who also supported the resolution, said that though the population of the State had steadily increased from 50 lakhs to 65 lakhs within the past 30 years, the grant for education was kept at the same level all along. In several villages where schools were required, the people had secured school buildings; and yet, schools had not been given for want of funds. He therefore suggested that necessary funds should be found by Government by effecting drastic retrenchments in all possible ways. So far as the Department of Education itself was concerned, he thought that the posts of the Deputy Directors were superfluous and should be done away with.

Proceeding, the member said that a surprise visit to the village schools would reveal that they were all understaffed. Whenever a school was opened by a local education authority in a new centre, it was invariably being done as a result of closing down some other school on some pretext or other, because the School Board had no funds with which to incur any extra expenditure. Additional schools could only be given if the Government allotted at least one lakh of rupees more for primary education, as requested in the resolution.

In replying to the debate on the resolution, **MR. S. C. MALLIAH** referred to the statement of the Director of Public Instruction that a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been expended by the Government for the expansion of primary education after the passing of the Elementary Education Regulation and pointed out

that the undertaking of the Government was to allot not Rs. 50,000 but Rs. 10 lakhs for primary education within a period of 10 years from 1931, a similar amount being found by the local bodies. These figures showed clearly to what extent the Government had discharged their responsibility.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI reminded the member that it was a reciprocal responsibility and that the member was not justified in criticising the Government when the District Boards had failed to discharge their share of the responsibility. Out of 12,000 village panchayats, 6,000 had no schools. The initiative rested with the District Boards for preparing schemes consistently with their financial resources, but that was not done. It had to be recognised that the difficulty was common to both the Government and the local bodies and that neither could help it.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH replied that his criticism was directed against the gratification expressed by the Director with having found Rs. 50,000 as against Rs. 10 lakhs which they should have provided. And he was emboldened in making his criticism by the fact that the District Boards had spent as much as Rs. 6½ lakhs already, whereas the Government had not sanctioned grants to the same extent.

In regard to the Director of Public Instruction's reference to poor attendance at the village schools, he said that it was attributable to the lack of proper accommodation, staff and other requirements in them. If adequate facilities were made available and the schools made to be attractive enough, he was certain that people would be anxious to send their children to the schools. He therefore prayed that the resolution be accepted and given effect to, both fully and promptly.

Replying on behalf of Government, Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI emphasised that Government were as anxious as anybody else to do everything possible to extend primary education to all parts of the State, and that the subject was constantly engaging the attention of the Government. He admitted that the actual progress achieved since

the passing of the Elementary Education Regulation had not come up to the original expectations but the reason for that was obvious to all. When the Regulation under question was passed, the financial position of both the Government and the District Boards was satisfactory, and so a sort of a joint responsibility was cast upon both under that Regulation. But the entire programme had been dislocated by the financial stringency which set in soon after and the Government, like the District Boards, soon found themselves unable to give full effect to the Regulation.

Proceeding, Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI added that a majority of the District Boards failed to send up acceptable schemes of expansion, as required under the Regulation. It was evident that they were unable to meet their share of the cost. But on that account, the Government did not sit with folded hands. They did allot funds from the general revenues to the extent possible, and as a result thereof, as many as 250 new schools had been opened within the two preceding years. Government were aware that much leeway had to be made, and if properly conceived schemes were sent up by the local authorities concerned, he assured the House that Government would give their best consideration to the same and provide increased grants for giving effect to them.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA suggested that Government might even resort to borrowing, if need be, with a view to giving effect to the resolution in all the rural parts.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that Government were very much interested in spreading education and would strive their utmost to sanction as many new schools as possible in the near future.

As the mover pressed the resolution to division, the motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The House adjourned at 5-10 p.m., to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

FIFTH DAY.

Friday, 18th June 1937.

The House reassembled at 12 of the clock in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Friday, 18th June 1937, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

Swearing in of Members.

The following members made the prescribed Oath of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats:—

1. Mr. B. Kadappa, Shikarpur Taluk;
2. Mr. D. Chikke Urs, Periapatna Taluk.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR requested, on behalf of the Assembly, that the session be extended by a day since much of the business remained to be transacted.

The PRESIDENT was pleased to announce that the House would sit on Sunday, 20th June 1937, between 8 and 11-30 A.M.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—contd.

Irrigation Works in Bangalore District.

Q.—1. Messrs. S. KARIYAPPA, V. L. CHAME GOWDA and Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA (Kankanhalli Taluk); B. L. BYANNA and C. N. NARASINGA RAO (Bangalore City Municipality); B. MUNIVENKATAPPA and N. APPANNA REDDY (Bangalore Taluk); B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA, K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR and A. N. RAMA RAO (Special Interests); T. MADIHA GOWDA (Channapatna Taluk); B. CHOODE GOWDA (Closepet Taluk); Patel HANUME GOWDA (Dodballapur Taluk); GURUSWAMI GOWDA (Hoskote Taluk); A. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA (Devanahalli Taluk); S. SARABHANNA (Anekal Taluk); B. MALLAPPA and A. M. CHANNAMARE GOWDA (Nelamangala Taluk); Patel HONNASIDDIHA (Magadi Taluk); A. M. VENKATASWAMAIYA (Closepet Municipality); K. P. PARASIVIAH (Kankanhalli Municipality) and K. NARAYANA SETTY (Magadi Municipality).

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) in respect of how many irrigation works (such as, tanks, channels,

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anicuts, etc.) have the raiyats of the Bangalore District been giving petitions to the Revenue and Public Works Departments since 1932 (Details to be kindly furnished villagewar, talukwar and yearwar. The names of several works may also be kindly furnished);

(b) what is the action taken in respect of each;

(c) in what cases and under what circumstances were (i) *mulchalikas* for payment of contribution obtained from the raiyats, and (ii) the amount of contribution recovered? (Details of taluk, village, name of work and year to be kindly furnished.)

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. B. T. Kesavalengar).—

(a), (b) and (c) It is not possible to give a correct villagewar list of all petitions sent to the several authorities of the Revenue and Public Works Departments during the last five years. From the information so far available, some of the cases have been disposed of and others are in various stages of progress and the authorities concerned will be asked to expedite them. The total amount of contribution recovered amounts to Rs. 3,750-4-2 distributed as shown below:—

Taluk	Amount	
	Rs.	a. p.
Devanahalli	1,025	12 5
Anekal	143	15 5
Nelamangala	1,000	0 0
Kankanhalli	1,580	8 4
Total	3,750	4 2

Lands sold for Arrears of Revenue in Bangalore District.

Q.—5. Messrs. N. APPANNA REDDY, A. G. RAMAYYA REDDY and B. MUNIVENKATAPPA (Bangalore Taluk); B. L. BYANNA and C. N. NARASINGA RAO (Bangalore City Municipality); B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA, K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR and A. N. RAMA RAO (Special Interests); T. MADIHA GOWDA (Channapatna Taluk); B. CHOODE GOWDA (Closepet Taluk); S. KARIYAPPA, V. L. CHAME GOWDA and Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA (Kankanhalli Taluk); Patel HANUME GOWDA (Dodballapur Taluk); GURUSWAMI GOWDA (Hoskote Taluk);

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